The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 29.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

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One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25

One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....30

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST,

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—y.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A plendid Livery Stable attched. [sept. 24.

PROCLAMATION FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To JOHN ALDSTADT, ESQ., *Sheriff of the County of Bedford—Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed:

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, *and in accordance with the true intent and meaning* of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which ticket shall be; respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many seperate written or printed or party written or partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution, and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up and ascertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speaker of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificate shall be delivered to the Governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting thereon; *Provided*, That if, for any cause a quorum of either house or the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the said certificate shall be signed by the Speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said clerks.

SEC. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which are as follows:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londondorry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr, in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodbury township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff of Bedford County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864. } [jy1,64-te.

Select Poetry.

RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I hear, from many a little throat,
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute-like note,
The blue bird's slenderer song.

Brown meadows and the russet hill,
Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill
Are all alive with birds.

Oh! Choir of Spring, why come so soon?
On leafless grove and herdless lawn
Warm lie the yellow beams of noon;
Yet winter is not gone.

For frost shall sheet the pools again;
Again the blustering East shall blow,
Whirl a white tempest through the glen,
And load the pines with snow.

Yet haply, from the region where,
Waked by an earlier spring than here,
The blossomed wild-plum scents the air,
Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle-blast,
The booming gun, the jarring drum,
And on their chargers, spurring fast,
Armed warriors go and come.

The mighty hosts have pitched the camp
In valleys that were yours till then,
And earth has shuddered to the tramp
Of half a million men.

In groves where once ye used to sing,
In orchards where ye had your birth,
A thousand glittering axes swing,
To smite the trees to earth.

Ye love the fields by ploughman trod;
But there, when sprouts the beechen spray,
The soldier only breaks the sod
To hide the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky;
Heed not the storm-clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly,
Nor let them fright you back—

Back to the stifling battle-cloud,
To burning towns that blot the day,
And trains of mounting dust that shroud
The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep
Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,
And from its bed the crocus peep
Beside the housewife's door.

Here build, and dread no harsher sound
To scare you from the sheltering tree,
Than winds that stir the branches round
And murmur of the bee.

And we will pray, that, ere again
The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their strong-armed men
May lay their weapons by.

Then may ye warble, unafraid,
Where hands, that wear the fetter now,
Free as your wings shall ply the spade,
And guide the peaceful plough.

Then, as our conquering hosts return,
What shouts of jubilee shall break
From placid vale and mountain stern,
And shore of mighty lake!

And mid'and plain and ocean strand
Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave,
Peace to the torn and bleeding land,
And freedom to the slave!"

—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Martial Law Declaree in Kenrucky--The Habeas Corpus Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a Proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law; and,

Whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrections and rebellion; and,

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the third day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, The said insurrection and rebellion still continue, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States; and

Whereas, The military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion, in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

Whereas, On the fifteenth day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seaman enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amendable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service; and,

Whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State, and

Whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States, by officers commanding the National armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a purpose of inciting the Rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and therefore to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety.

Now therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privelege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privilege of the habeas corpus be effectually suspended within the said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end. And I do hereby require and command as well as military officers all civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of Kentucky to take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same. The martial laws herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections or with the proceedings of the Constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not effect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ORIENTAL STORY TELLERS.

Travelers in Persia, China and Japan tell us of professional story tellers and tradition reciters who, standing in the streets and market-places, tell marvellous tales to all who may choose to listen. The following is one of these Chinese parables:

FOHI, in the course of his wanderings, coming to a village, knocked at the door of a rich woman, and begged permission to enter. "What!" said she, "do you think I receive into my house every roving vagabond? No, indeed; it would be unbefitting a respectable woman—go your way!"—Then he went to a cottage of a poor woman, who at once kindly begged him to enter. She set before him the only food she had—a little goat's milk,—broke a piece of bread into it, and said: "May Fohi bless it, that we may both have enough!" She then prepared him a couch of straw; and when he fell asleep, perceiving that he had no shirt, she sat up all night and made him one out of some linen she had made by her own hard labor; in the morning she brought it to him, begging he would not despise the poor gift. After breakfast she accompanied him a little way; and at parting Fohi said: May the first work you undertake last till evening!"

When she got home she began to measure her linen to see how much was left; and she went on measuring, and did not come to an end until the evening, when her house and yard were full of linen; in short, she did not know what to do with her wealth. Her rich neighbor, seeing this, was sorely vexed, and resolved that no such good fortune should not escape her again.

After some months the traveler came once more to the village; she went to meet him, pressed him to go to her house, treated him to the best food she had, in the morning brought him a shirt of fine linen, which she had made some time before; but all night she kept a candle burning in her room, that the stranger, if he awoke might suppose she was making his shirt.

After breakfast, she accompanied him out of the village; and when they parted, he said: "May the first work you undertake last till evening!" She went her way home, thinking the whole time of her linen, and anticipating its wonderful increase; but just then her cows began to low. Before I measure my linen," said she, I "will quickly fetch the cows some water."

But when she poured the water into the trough, her pail never emptied; she went on pouring, the stream increased, and soon her house and yard were under water; the neighbors complained that everything was ruined; the cattle were drowned, and with difficulty she saved her life, for water never ceased flowing until the setting of the sun.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT AND THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

No one doubts the radicalism of the New York *Independent*. It has lead in the van in every progressive movement upon the slavery question which has of late years been made, with a preception so clear as to make it a most safe and competent *pilot*. Its views therefore in the present confusion upon the Presidential question are entitled to great respect, and the subjoined extracts, which we take from that paper, indicate a great deal of penetration and good sense. They are true in every word and letter; and we would ask for them a careful reading on the part of every Radical man who has not yet got his eyes open as to the true meaning of what is defined as "the Cleveland stratagem." Taken in connection with the developments made at the late New York Fremont and Cochrane ratification demonstration, they must carry conviction to every reasonable man. After describing the utterance of the Baltimore platform as being "beyond any point of anti-slavery commitment hitherto reached by any political convention known to American history," the *Independent* thus gives its opinion of the *Cleveland* platform:

We can neither see the wisdom, the statesmanship, nor the radicalism of the singular position assumed by the Cleveland platform that slavery is already dead. It is well to say, for rhetorical emphasis, that the shot at Sumter destroyed slavery; but many things are destroyed, rhetorically, that afterward, like Daniel Webster, still live.—William Pitt had a habit of eloquently overthrowing Napoleon, amid the cheers of Parliament, only to be at last brought to his grave by Napoleon's unceasing victories. The Cleveland Convention, sitting in May, knowing that the Fugitive Slave Law was still unrepealed, knowing that Congress had refused to vote an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, knowing that the proclamation of emancipation, even without its confessed dependence upon a doubtful Supreme Court, reaches only three millions of slaves, while one million still remain legally unreleased—knowing all these things, nevertheless voted to say that slavery was already destroyed. But it was not dead then; it is not dead now; it may not be dead in twenty years. When Alexander the Great was reported dead, the reply was, "No, else the whole world would smell of the carcass." We claim that it is an unmanly treatment of the slavery question to get rid of it by jauntily saying that slavery is already destroyed—as if the question were one which could now be safely put aside—as if Banquo's ghost would not reappear. Is this a wise position for Radicals to take? It is just the position taken not long ago by James Brooks, Copperhead, in a speech in Congress! They who wish to see slavery perpetuated would be glad to have all other men to believe it now extinct. They would be glad to see no further effort made to destroy it.

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The Cleveland Convention spreads a grave-cloth over a giant not dead but sleeping, who may spring up at any moment with a weapon in his hand. If slavery has come to its death, we are not among the tear-shedders—only we hold with Mentaigne that "the deadest deaths are best." A cat may suffer eight deaths and still have one life; and, as slavery is harder to kill than a cat, we are sorry that the Cleveland Convention should have dealt a blow only to wound and not to slay.

The Baltimore Convention, instead of saying that "the rebellion has virtually destroyed slavery," says just the opposite, namely, that "the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation." This is the sensible view. This we believe, is the view which would have been taken by the Cleveland Convention, had not that body, in making its platform, sought to use a cunning form of phrase, which the coming Democratic Convention at Chicago might not deem too heretical to adopt. We suppose that Mr. William Goodell, Mr. Stephen S. Foster, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, and Mr. Henry T. Cheever had no thought at Cleveland, and have no thought now, of making an alliance with the Democracy. But Mr. Fremont and Mr. Cochrane, the Cleveland candidates, show no blush at playing their cards for the Chicago nomination.

We reject the anti-slavery position of the Cleveland platform as one unworthy of the the greatness of the case, and unworthy of those good men in the convention who, while there, seem to have strangely lost the warning voices with which they have been accustomed to speak elsewere.

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That convention in the minds of its chief managers and most interested parties, were simply *the first caucus of the coming Chicago Convention*. A few noble minded men and women, by their presence or by letter, contributed their influence to the meeting, because, in view of the unsatisfactory progress of the war and of general public affairs during the present administration, they thought a change of administration would profit the country. This view has been held by many thoughtful minds outside of that convention. It has had its utterance in many a faithful presence. We ourselves would have preferred, for the next four years, a more complete change of administration the Baltimore Convention has already provided for. Though that Convention has already provided that its candidates, in accepting its platform, must make changes in his cabinet. But when we are asked to take the Cleveland platform with its inadequate anti-slavery position, and its candidates with their uncommendable political designs, in exchange for the Baltimore platform wtih its greater explicitness, and its candidates with their surer honesty, we respectfully decline. We refuse to make ourselves an alley, in any way, directly of indirectly, with the so-called Democratic party.—There are now three Democrats—the War Democracy, the Radical Democracy and the Peace Democracy. We believe that the larger and better part of the War Democracy will join itself before November to the one great party of the Union, leaving the Radical and the Peace Democracies to join themselves in a fellowship of the earthern and the iron pot, the one to break and the other to sink, and both to go to the bottom of Salt river.

Our chief regret in view of the Cleveland Convention is, that it has unhappily led a number of excel lent friends of the good cause into a snare. The spirit of its leaders has become more apparent since the Convention than before. Among respectable American journals, not one, in any quarter seem to us so entirely unpatriotic, bitter, and malignant as the *New Nation*, Mr. Fremont's special organ on which we are told, he has already spent $20,000 in printing extra copies for gratuitous circulation.

"*There is so little difference*," says this organ "*between this party*," that is the party formed at Cleveland, "*and the Democracy*," that is, the party to meet at Chicago, "*that it would be easy to adopt a common ticket*. True! *But there is too much difference between the Democratic party and the great Union party to adopt a common ticket*. Mr. Vallandigham himself is a delegate to Chicago. When Mr. Fremont proposed to sit down with Mr. Valandigham for the making of a common ticket, it is time for Mr. Fremont's friends of 1856 to rise in a common opposition.

Those well-known Abolitionists identified with the Cleveland movement—and whose sincerity and uprightness we do not for a moment question—have unwittingly placed themselves in a false position, where their influence is working against the best interests of the country and is bringing a lamentable discredit upon themselves. All that we ask of tnem is that they shall narrowly watch the development of the Cleveland stratagem, and be convinced of their error by the unhappy facts of the case, as these shall day by day be revolved.

So far as the movement was an honest conscientious, single minded protest against an inadequate administration, it was entitled to the highest respect; for, so far, it would have stood in a similar attitude with the old Liberty party, or the Free Soi party, or the Gerrit Smith party—a party of conscience, always reputable before God and the world; but when it is as plain as a pike-staff that the managers at Cleveland have been using the names of good men to cover the schemes of bad, of making revenge instead of patriotism their animating spirit, using the name of liberty as a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope of plotting a coalition with Copperheads to overthrow the loyal party of the North—we denounce it with the righteous indignation which it merits from every loyal soul.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Highly Interesting Details of the Battle from Minister Dalton's Son-The "Alabma" Fairly Whipped--A Clear Case of Intervention.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21, 1864.—This time we have a bit of exciting war news to send you from this side of the water. The sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsage*, off the port of Cherbourg, occupies, for the moment, the thoughts and the conversation of everybody, for it is rare that so many circumstances combine to give interest to any one event. The joy of our loyal people here is, as might be expected, something beyond description; I need hardly tell you that for the Secessionists and their European sympathisers, the blow was terrible, and provoked louder and more prolonged swearing probably than any event of this eventful war. I shall attempt to give you all the most important details relating to this exciting drama.

In one of the many conversations the American Minister has been obliged to hold with the French Government on the subject of the asylum which is furnished to the Rebels in the French naval ports, Mr. Dayton, I am told, said to the Foreign Minister that all that was wanting to complete the hospitality of France toward the Rebels was to give refuge to the *Alabama;* that then they would have given aid and protection to the whole Confederate navy, and he terminated by saying that this vessel, knowing how its mates had been received in France, would no doubt soon enter a French port to demand the hospitality which had been accorded to others. To this the Foreign Minister is said to have replied with great energy that it would not be permitted, that he would not allow the *Alabama* to come in, and that their ports should not be made a place of common resort for these vessels.

This was three months ago. At that time, although watching with interests the course of the *Alabama*, we did not anticipate so early a visit from her. Only a fortnight ago Mr. Forbes, of New York, arrived from Shanghai, and gratified us all by assuring us that we would never see the *Alabama* again in European waters, for that she was badly used up by her long and active service, and from this fact and the fact that the maritime interdictions against her in the East had been made very severe, she would probably be sold there. We were therefore not a little astonished to find the *Alabama* was in the port of Cherbourg, and that she made the run from the East in the remarkable short time, for a vessel in her condition, of a hundred days. So impossible did it seem, that when she entered the port of Cherbourg last Friday week, both the American Vice-Consul at that place and the Maritime Prefect telegraphed to Paris that it was the *Florida*.

Immediately the American Minister at Paris telegraphed to Captain Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the old sailing frigate *St. Louis*, supposed to be at Cadiz, to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the pirate, if possible. The *Kearsarge* arrived at at once, but the *St. Louis* had not yet had time to arrive at the moment of the fight.—The American Minister also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the *Alabama*, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of his previous promise in regard to the vessel.—The American Minister could with more justice protest energetically in view of the fact that the *Alabama* did not come into a French port under stress of weather; she seemed to have struck a straight line from the Cape to Cherbourg; she did not turn either to the right or to the left; she did not attempt to go into either the ports of England, or of Holland, or of Belgium, or of Spain, or of Portugal, as she might have done with the same facility.

Mr. Dayton, therefore, made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that, by his indulgence, *the Rebels were using Fcench ports exactly as if they were their own*, that they paid no regard to the stress of weather clause, and that such had been the hospitality shown them in France that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The result of this protest was that Semmes, after the thing had gone through the circumlocution office," received a notice from the Marine Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. As soon as this order was sent to Semmes, Mr. Dayton sent his son, Mr. William Dayton, Jr., with instructions to Captain Wilson to make preperations for a fight, for that Semmes had been ordered out and would be obliged to go.

Captain Semmes, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He, therefore, wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Captain Winslow that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. Winslow replied, "Let him come out and try it." Both parties made their preparations accordingly. Semmes, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on his back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight: and Captain Winslow, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that Semmes was going to fight. Semmes left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular Agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea.

You will see so many accounts of the fight that I need not dwell at length on that part of the affair. Mr. William Dayton, Jr., and Antoine the well-known Messenger of the American Legation, however saw the fight. They were on board the *Kearsage* before and after the action, and their account differs from most

poured into her a destructive covering broadside, which tore through a whole section of the *Alabama's* side at the water-line and let the water through in cascades. Both ships then stopped firing, and the *Alabama*, without striking her flag, started toward Cherbourg, but Captain Winslow, hoisting his flag of victory, started to head her off. He saw, however, that the *Alabama* was filling, and at once lowered two boats to go to her aid, and, in effect, the vessel sank before she proceeded a dozen lengths toward the harbor. The *Kearsarge's* boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht, Captain Lancaster, and landed at southampton. The *Kearsarge* steamed at once into the port of Cherbourg with her prisoners.

And now here arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg many of whom are Erenchmen, demanded to be paroled, and Capt. Winslow, who was crowded for room, also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them. Mr. Dayton telegraphed to his son and to Captain Winslow that the prisoners could not not be paroled, and that they must be held till the *St. Louis* arrived, and then conveyed to the Uunited States.

In regard to Captain Semmes and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Captain Winslow claims them as prisoners, and Mr. Dayton has advised Mr. Adams to demand their rendition. Capt. Winslow had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the *Alabama*, but the boats of the English yacht ran in, and actually stole them away, as if acting upon a pre-arranged plan, thus constituting it a clear case of intervention. Captain Semmes and party did not, therefore, *escape*. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Capt. Winslow to see Capt. Semmes drowned. On the contrary he would have soon taken up Semmes' boat load himself.

Here let me place a reflection. It is not strange that at her birth and her death, and although the course of her short existance, whenever the *Alabama* needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it? She was constructed by an Englishman in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped and started on her career of pillage and devastation by Englishman; she was fed, harbored, petted and protected in English ports; and, finally, when she arrives at the last tragic scene in her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her Captain and officers!

The *Moniteur* and other secession sheets say that the contest was an unequal one, and this in the face of the boast of Laird and bombastic English ship-builders, that the *Alabama* could either whip or outrun the *Kearsarge* and Captain Semmes demanded nothing better than a trial of the qualities of the two boats. The facts are that the *Kearsarge* could both outrun her and whip her. An officer of the Kearsarge said here the other day, that if they could get sight of the Alabama—in the morning, no matter at what distance, he was sure that they could catch her and sink her before night. Both are wooden vessels, the Alabama being of 1080 tons, and the Kearsarge 1030. Both carried about the same number of guns, but the one carried Yankee guns and the other English, and this gave the Kearsarge a great advanage. A man who will trust himself to English guns at this advanced age ought to have his ship sunk.

The Kearsarge carried a complement of one hundred and eighty men, and the Alabama one hundred and fifty. The difference was not great as regards number, for ships of that size can be just as well handled in an open sea fight with one hundred and fifty as with one hundred and eighty men. But the Kearsarge had the great advantage in the kind of men. She had Yankee sailors and some of the old gunners of the United States Navy—the first sailors and gunners in the world. The officers of the Alabama, I am told, are all superior men in their profession, but their crew volunteered for privateering purposes, and were probably not the kind of men to fight such a foe as they found in the Kearsarge. For it is not the most blustering man who makes the best fight in a case of life or death.

Dr. Galt, of Norfolk, Virginia, the surgeon of the Alabama, and a gentleman who seems to have been much beloved and respected on board the vessel, was drownded, so at least it is reported. will soon see.

It is to be hoped that our Government will hurry over here some additional men-of-war. They would be very useful in various ways.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.

LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.

AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

As we go to press Thursday 12 M. a report passes over the wires that Richmond has fallen, and is now in possession of the Union forces. We hope it may be true.

HARRISBURG, July 14, 1864.

A private dispatch from Dr. King states that the attack on Washing failed. Rebels retiring, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded on the field.

HARRISBURG July 14, 1864.

To SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Esq.:

The rebels retiring across the Potomac and skedaddling. The siege of Washington may be considered raised and the National Capital out of danger. No excitement now in Washington. A. L. RUSSELL.

WITHIN the past week great events have been acting. What appeared a raid into the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the purpose of plunder, has developed into a formidable invasion against the National Capital. Baltimore has been threatened by the rebels, and on Monday evening their confederates in this town, circulated the report that it had fallen into their possession. But it turns out that the demonstration against Baltimore was only a feint intended to divert attention from the real point of attack. Washington was the real object on which they were converging their whole force, on Monday the rebels appeared before the defences at Washington on the north side of the Potomac. Their strength was variously estimated from fifteen thousand up to ninety thousand. An assault was made upon Fort Stevens on Tuesday, at half past eleven o'clock, and the enemy received a severe repulse. At this writing, (Thursday morning) we have no details of the action, or knowledge of the relative strength of the combatants. Washington is now strongly garrisoned by veteran troops, and no apprehension is any longer felt for its safety. We shall probably receive telegraphic dispatches before going to press, and if so may be found in another column.

Telegraphic dispatches later than the above have been received. The enemy have been severely repulsed before Washington. Our force there is now strong enough to hold the Capital against all rebeldom. The trains commenced running on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Thursday morning.

We give a summary of the most important operations of the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

General Wallace evacuated Frederick on Friday evening to avoid being flanked by the rebels, who had crossed the Potomac at Nolen's Ferry and other fords. He fell back to Monocacy Junction, where he was attacked on Saturday morning. The battle lasted from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., but our forces were overpowered and were forced to retreat towards Baltimore. General Wallace, in his official dispatch, estimates the rebel force at 20,000. Brigadier General Tyler is reported to have been taken prisoner. A. P. Hill, Breckinridge and Early were severally rumored to have been in command of the enemy. During Saturday night the citizens of Baltimore were armed, and at 6 o'clock Saturday morning the alarm bells were sounded. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day. At 9 A. M. the rebels were reported at Ellicott's Mills, but as the telegraph worked beyond that point the report undoubtedly incorrect. At 11 A. M. General Wallace was reported 26 miles from the city, falling back, but it was believed that the enemy was not following him, and the main body it was thought were marching for Washington. Gilmore's rebel cavalry were at Westminister on Saturday night. A Washington Star extra, stated that the rebels were not pursuing Wallace, that a satisfactory body of troops are in a position to reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels. A Baltimore dispatch reports that the Northern Central railroad was cut between Timonium and Cockeysville, and that a rebel force, estimated at 1500, had passed above Cockeysville, going in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad. Later dispatches announce the safe arrival of Sigel's wagon train in Baltimore.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—The President has in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States, to, among other things confess and repent of their manifold sins, and to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty. That, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of Constitution and the laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance. That they may not utterly be dostroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, the new secretary of the treasury, was born at boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and began the practice of law at Portland in 1827, where he has resided ever since. He was several times a member of the legislature. His first election to the lower house of Congress was in 1841. He began his service in the United States Senate in 1853, and has continued therein until the present time. In old party times he was an active whig, but was among the earliest to join the republican party. For many years he has stood at the head of the bar of Maine.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE--THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The subject of the amendment of the Constitution, so as to permit our brave soldiers who are periling their lives for the defence of our liberties and our homes, to have a voice in the selection of our civil rulers is just now attracting the attention of our citizens. As various conjectures and reports as to the effect of the proposed amendment are being diligently circulated by parties who bear no love for our brave defenders, and above all things are desirous that they should be deprived of the elective franchise, we give the 3d article of the Constitution, together with the proposed amendment.

ARTICLE 3d.

SEC. 1st. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state and county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of the state, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the state six months: *Provided.*—That white freemen, citizens of the the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in the state one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

SEC. 2nd. All elections shall be by ballots except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*.

SEC. 3d. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning from them.

THE AMENDMENT.

SEC. 4th. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections.

This embraces the whole of article 3d of the Constitution as it will be, when amended and all of the Constitution touching elections.

It will be seen that the amendment makes no change as to qualification, and only extends the privilege of voting to such soldiers in the army as would be entitled to vote if they were at home in their respective election districts, Viz. every white freemen of the age of twenty-one years, and qualified as required by section 1st.

This must set at rest all apprehension, *that the amendment extends the right of suffrage to negroes*, as certain not over loyal persons have been insidiously reporting in various localities in this county.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

The Evening Post has the following exultations on the victory over the Pirate Alabama:

Day 19.—Morning Prayer; Psalm XCV.—*Venite, exultemus*—"O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in him with psalms." This was the opening psalm for the day, said or sung in Christain churches, by priest and people responsively, at the hour when the Kearsarge, just out of French waters, was rounding-to to meet the Alabama. When the morning service was closing, the Alabama lay a harmless mass of wood and iron at the bottom of ocean, and her commander, saved from drowning by the clemency of his conqueror, was, with his treachorous ally, approaching the British shore, where he might, had he been piously inclined, have listened to the evening service for that day, closing with the last response of the *Misericordiam et judicium*—"I shall soon destroy all the ungodly that are in the land; that I may root out all the wicked doers from the city of the Lord."

The true sermon was preached that day from the iron lips of the great guns of the Kearsarge. The text might have been taken from the 5th verse of the opening psalm: "The sea is His." For on that day the tyranny of the ocean was broken. For the first time the great guns of modern warfare were, on the open sea, fairly tried against vessels. When the Alabama sank, with her went down potentially the whole of that great navy in virtue of which Britain has for two centuries claimed to be "mistress of the seas," and has defied and bullied all the nations of the earth. Not one of her hundreds of great ships of the line, frigates, corvettes and gunboats, could have gone into action with as fair hopes of success as did the Alabama. With the exception of the iron-clads, which the Kearsarge could avoid, not one of these vessels could have sustained for an hour the heavy blows struck, from a distance out of their range, by the great guns of the American "thirdclass sloop." The present British navy, as an offensive weapon, is a thing of the past. It can "neither fight nor swim" against the enemy to which it will henceforth be exposed. The nations of the earth may now take up the triumphal ode sung by the Hebrew prophet, "How art thou cut down which didst weaken the nations" The denomination of any one power over the common highway of nations has ceased. The people of the earth are bound over to ultimate peace upon the seas.

So the great lesson for the day, as we read it, is one of peace. No one nation can build an effective man-of-war which another can not destroy; and no nation to whom commerce is essential, as it is to all the great military and naval powers, will long dare to go into war upon the sea, knowing that with a few swift steamers, armed with one hundred or two hundred-pounders, its commerce will be swept from the ocean. In this fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama we see the stormy dawn of a peaceful day—a day when vessels of war shall float only for the defence of ports and coasts; when the broad watery highway shall be travelled only for purposes of peaceful intercourse between the dwellers of the land. "Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful together before the Lord."

"AUGUST 2, 1864."

The people of Pennsylvania, says the Lancaster *Express*, will very soon vote upon the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, conferring the elective franchise upon the soldiers of the Keystone. This amendment has been approved by a majority of each of the Legislature at two successive sessions, as required by our State Constitution. The voting will be by ballot, as at any ordinary election, the ballots deposited containing the words "For the Amendment" or "Against the Amendment," according as the voter is a loyal man *or a traitor*.

On the first Tuesday in August the amendment will be submitted to the people for adoption or—no!—we will not say *rejection!* The people of the Old Keystone can never be so recreant to duty—so lost to all sense of gratitude and justice—as to reject this important amendment and longer withhold from the soldier the dearest right of the citizen. We trust that every reader of our journal has already determined to cast his vote in the interests of the soldier, and to induce all within the circle of his influenc to "go and do likewise.

Shame upon those false party lights, that essence of demagogueism, which would labor to secure the rejection of this amendment! The loyal men of the State must overwhelm these fellows at the polls in ignominious rout and utter confusion, on the second day of August next. Every Union man must be awake to the importance of his vote, for the balloting on that day will decide whether the voices of our brave boys shall, as an officer expresses it, "be longer smothered." The Copperheads are determined that the soldiers shall be disfranahised if they they can effect it. Their secret conclaves, in many parts of the State, are already devising plans to prevent a majority of votes from being cast for the amendment. They are arranging for a quiet but consentrated Copperhead opposition. Of course they dare not come out openly in the canvass—that would insure their failure from the outset—but they hope that the Union men will permit the election to go by default, the votes which Copperheadism will be certain to poll *sufficing to defeat the measure!*

Therefore, let the Union men of every district be on the alert. Let every arrangement be made to foil the amiable designs of these self-styled "friends of the soldier." Arrange for a full vote and determined victory on that day. Let our soldiers in the field know that the people of the noble Old Keystone State are proud to recognize the citizenship of their sons and brothers, and that they will never connive at *the fraud which robs the soldier of his vote!*

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The President has appointed William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Salmon P. Chase, resigned. The Senate, on Monday, confirmed the nominaton, and the new Secretary entered upon the duties of his office. The opinion is universal that no better man could have been selected for the position. The New York *Tribune* thus alludes to the withdrawal of Mr. Chase:—

"The *Tribune* denies that Mr. Chase resigned because of a difference with the President regarding appointments in New York. At his urgent solicitation. Mr. Cisco (whom Mr. Chase found in the office) has most reluctantly held over until now, always anxious to retire, and, at last, determined to hold on no longer. He was fully resolved to leave on the 1st. Mr. Chase thereupon cast about for a successor. There were men enough eager for the place; there were some who were fit for it; but, men at once fit for it, and willing to take it, were scarce. (The salary is $6,000 per annum: the sureties must become bound for $400,000, and justify in double the amount; the amount of money to be handled often exceeds ten millions per day.) Mr. Chase urged it successively on three eminent Republicans, not one of whom would look at it. Then he proposed his assistant, Mr. Maunsel B. Field, who had beed Mr. Cisco's deputy for years, and was thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

"This name was not acceptable to the President—or rather, to leading politicians whose wishes the President felt bound to regard. There names were presented by those politicians—names of good and true men—yet none of them seemed to Mr. Chase precisely what the place demanded, He therupon solicited of the President a personal conference wherein to campare notes and adjust the matter—which was not accorded. Mr. Chase thereupon felt that his usefulness as a member of the Cabinet was fatally impaired—that he no longer enjoyed that perfect and unreserved confidence of his superior which was essential to the efficient and successful discharge of his important and onerous duties; so he asked to be relieved from further service, and his request was promptly complied with. Such are, in substance and spirit, the reasons for Mr. Chase's withdrawal at this juncture from the public service. We trust that, in the hands of his eminently able and thoroughly upright successor, the vast National interests centring in the Treasury Department, are as safe as they would be had Mr. Chase remained their guardian."

The following description of the new Secretary of the Treasury was written by the late George W. Pearce, of the West Chester Republican, a short time previous to his death:

"William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time, without a doubt, at the head of the Senate. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with grey, worn rather long, and with a slight inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendship, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally, and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one who hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling his position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject matter under discussion. There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but on the contrary his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to, and produces admiration for, the Maine Senator, is the exceeding clearness of his fine intellect."

HUMILIATING LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Lockport (N. Y.) *Journal* publishes a letter written by James Buchanan to John Tyler, President of the "Peace Convention," on the 22d day of Febuary, 1861. The original was taken by Capt. W. H. Long, Assistant Adjutant General, from the house of John Tyler, near Charles City Court House. It seems impossible to conceive that a President of the United States would so humiliate himself and his country by apologizing to one of his countryman for allowing one or two companies of regular troops to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday.—The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the district without giving serious offense to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

The day is the anniversay af Washington's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particulary marked by the House of Representatives.

The troops everywhere else join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege in the Capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a *posse comitatus*, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides, the programme was published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning without my personal knowledge, the War Department having considered the celebration of the National anniversary by the military arm of the government as a matter of course.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

President Tyler."

Kentucky Politics.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has vigilant and well informed correspondents in Kentucky, who keep the readers of that paper fully advised of the different phases of public opinion in that State.—From late letters, published on Wednesday and Thursday, it would appear that the President's proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky was not issued a day too soon. The writer refers to many indications of the prevalence throughout the State of wide spread disaffection and disloyalty, which, he says, is shared in some form by a large majority of the population. He thinks there is great cause for alarm and apprehension, and expresses the opinion that the elements of discord which are at work tend to but one end—civil strife in the Sate and the forwarding of the cause of rebellion and treason. Opposition to the enlistment of negro slaves, and the rebel sympathies of a large class of the people, are at the bottom of all the mischief. It was high time that the Government resorted to the extreme measures it has proclaimed.

From The Bighamton Republican

GOV. JOHNSON'S MOTHER.

PTON, N. Y., June 28.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of the 27th inst., an extract from a Philadelphia paper, to the effect that "Andy Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living."

I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same County, (Grene, E. Tenn.,) and having lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Gov. Johnson resided, and where his mother died and was buried, I know whereof I speak. To my knowledge Mrs. Johnson lived in her sons family for many years before her death.

I witnessed her burial. She lies in the villiage grave yard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought when a mere slip, from Washington city, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

It is true that, previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy; going with other little children to the old lady,s humble dwelling, and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories.

Gov. Johnosn has inherited from his revered mother those traits of character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies,—viz: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common sense, indomitable perseverance, and honesty. "As the mother is, so is the man."

W. B. RANKIN.
An East Tennesseean.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BEDFORD INQUIRER BULLETIN

THE REBELS ATTACK WASHINGTON.

THEY ARE FIFTEEN OR TWENTY THOUSAND STRONG.

PREPARING FOR AN ASSAULT.

THE CAPITAL IN PERIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1864.

B. F. McNEIL, Esq.

We have reliable intelligence from Washington that last night about 15,000 to 20,000 rebels encamped around Silver Springs, and at day light advanced on Washington. Skirmishing commenced before day broke. The enemy advanced upon works out 14th and 17th streets and at 11 o'clock were preparing in full view to carry the works by assault. At 11.30 [this morning] heavy firing was heard at the city and the supposition is that an assault had been made. Urgent appeals have been sent for men in companies or regiments. Our capitol is in imminent peril.

J. B. HARDING.

EMERGENCY MEN TO BE ACCEPTED.

OFFICIAL FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A dispatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms: "Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defence of Baltimore and Washington to remain in the service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assumed."

To such inquiry, the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:

"In answer to your telegraph of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such term as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 11 P. M.

The excitement in Baltimore has increased by rebel operations around the city to-day.

Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the rebels ran upon it, its approaches being guarded by a gunboat lying in the river.—The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 9 30 passenger train from Baltimore.

Gunpowder bridge is not destroyed.

The destruction of Gov. Bradford's house, four miles from this city, on Charles street avenue, was complete. They plundered the house of all valuables, and would not allow Mrs. Bradford to save even her own clothing

They carried off the valuable papers of the Governor, and read to Mrs. Bradford an order from Gen. Bradley Johnson to destroy it in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house by Gen. Hunter.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed.

To-night, as far as can be ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county, which has done all this mischief, does not exceed eight hundred, under command of the noted Harry Gilmore.

The defences of the city are being strengthened and manned, and citizens are arming the entrenchments in large numbers, it is stated to-night.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis. The city is full of rumors to-night, of attacks on our pickets around the city, and it is reported Ellicott's Mills is in their possession, but we cannot ascertain the truth of the report

PERRYSVILLE, July 12—2 A. M.—Passengers who were on the captured trains all reached here safe and have gone north on special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches and even many articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by Harry Gilmore's pets.

Bush river bridge was not burned and Gunpowder bridge but slightly.

It is believed that they set fire to the trains and run them on the bridge and let them burn, but only cross ties were burnt, and the damage can be repaired, no doubt. A reconnoitering train has gone out this P. M. from Havre de Grace at Edgewood, beyond Bush river, and found no enemy. It is believed that they have left the line of the road and gone toward Bel-Air, Harford county.

Gen. Rickette had retired from the advanced position at Ellicott's Mills to the fortifications.

PERRYSVILLE, July 12.—Passengers through last night, state that the reported capture of Maj. Gen. Franklin was incorrect. The mistake arose out of resemblance of one of the passedgers to the General. This statement is confirmed by Major Wm. Leon, of Gen Wallace's staff.

Gen. Hunter has been heard from. He has recaptured Martinsburg, with all the stores lost by our troops, and also took about 1000 prisoners.

The rebels burned the mansion of General Bradford last Saturday. It is situated on Charles street, four miles from the city.

The Washington *Star* announced upon good authority, that the rebel force which came up the valley was 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, and is commanded by Early. On Saturday last Longstreet was at Charlottesville, to co-operate in the movement. The object of the expidition was to capture Washington by surprise. This statement is confirmed by a rebel deserter who has arrived at Harrisburg. A dispatch from the latter place last evening, states that eight bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed. Martinsburg and Hagerstown are occupied by our forces. Some of the rebels are still in South Mountain Pass.

Subscribe for the Bedford INQUIRER.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of July, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company and the Bedford Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. P. REED,
July 15,'64,-2t. *Secretary.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Charles Fenzl, late of Colrain twp., Bedford Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
July 15,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

DISPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specifc and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 3, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS, who pay their subscriptions before the 8th of July, will be charged only One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents a year. Money is very useful to us at this time, and we hope our subscribers will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions as soon as the time mentioned.

WE WILL furnish the BEDFORD INQUIRER until after the Presidential Election for Sixty cents. Now is the time to increase the circulation of the INQUIRER. No other instrumentality can be made so effective in bringing out and developing the strength of the Union party in this County as this paper.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

DENTISTRY.—I. N. BOWSER *Resident Dentist* of *Woodbury* will spend the second *Monday, Tuesday,* and *Wednesday,* of each month at *Hopewell,* the remainig three days of the week at Blodyrun, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at *Woodbury,* excepting the last *Monday* and *Tuesday* of same month, which he will spend in *Martinsburg* Blair Co, Pa. Persons desiring opperations should call early, as time is limited. *All operations Warranted.*

☞ The circulation of our paper is so large that we experience great inconvenience, as well as delay, in pinting it upon an ordinary hand press, such as are pretty generally used in country newspaper offices. It takes us a whole day to run off our edition when every thing works well. If the press does not, as is often the case, run well, a day is not enough.—We have been seriously retarded and inconvenienced because we have not been able to get off our paper always quite up to time. With our present facilities, we have no inducement to make further effort to increase our circulation, because it is impossible for us to print more than we are printing. We think the circulation of the INQUIRER may be still very largely increased in this county, and to some extent in the adjoining counties. There are yet in this county not less than ten or twelve hundred Union men who do not take the INQUIRER. We are determined that it shall not be our fault if they do not have the *opportunity* of taking it. And to afford them that opportunity we are considering whether we had not better at once procure a power press, capable of throwing off our present edition with ease inside of an hour and a half. Our subscription list has already been so largely augmented and our job work so much increased, that we feel under a sort of "compulsion" to take some action without needless waiting, so that we may carry on our growing business with dispatch and with the utmost regularity. On the whole we guess that if power presses have not not gone up too high in prices, we shall have one in the full tide of successful operation within a few weeks.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of May 21, 1864, you published a communication, signed "J. W.," from a correspondent with the 10th Army Corps, dated "Near City Point, Va., May 16, 1864," giving an account of the enemy's attack on our lines near Drury's Bluff, Va., on the morning of that day; which contained the following paragraphs:

"Col. White, commanding the 1st Brigade in Gen. Ames's division of the 10th Corps, was pierced with fifteen bullets, while endeavoring to encourage the 55th Pennsylvania, which behaved badly."

As your paper has been the instrument of spreading this slander throughout the country, we feel that we have a right to ask that you should publish the contradiction. In the first place, Col. White was taken prisoner, unhurt, and was NOT "pierced with 15 bullets, as stated.

Upon receiving the paper containing "J. W.'s" communication, Capt. John C. Shearer, then commanding the regiment, addressed the following communications to Brigade Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS 55TH REGIMENT PENNA. VOLS. } May 24, 1864.

Lieut. H. W. Caruthers, *A. A. A. General.*

SIR: In behalf of the officers and men of the 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in justice to the Many relatives and friends who are mourning the loss of our dead companions who fell in the engagement near this place on the 16th inst., I have the honor to repuest that the statement which appeared in *the New York Daily Tribune* of the 21st inst., over the signature of "J. W.," to the effect that the 55th Pennsylvania behaved badly in the fight on the 16th, be examined into by the General in command of the division to which we were at that time attached, and, if found incorrect, as we all well know it to be, that it be officially contradicted.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully your ob'dt servant,

J. C. SHEARER,
Captain commanding 55th Regt. P. V.

This communication, having been forwarded to Gen. Ames, was indorsed by him as follows: "Respectfully referred to Capt R. O. Greenleaf, Provost-Marshal, for investigation and report." After having examined into the matter, Capt. Greenleaf made the following report:

Office A. A. Provost-Marshal, 3d Division, 10th A. C., } NEAR WIRE BOTTOM CHURCH, VA., June 1 1864.

LIEUT. CHAS. A. CABLETON, *A. A. A General.*

SIR: I have the horror to acknowledge the receipt of the request of Capt. John C. Shearer, commanding 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, referred to me from Division Headquarters, relative to the behavior of that regiment during the engagement on the 16th of May last, at Drury's Bluff. In reply, I will state the position of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers and the 4th New-Hampshire Volunteers, being a portion of the 1st Brigade, and under command of Col. R. White. When the enemy opened fire on the morning of the 16th, five companies of the 4th New-Hampshire Volunteers were at the front, or on the advanced picket fire of the brigade, protected by a rifle-pit thrown up the night previous, the remaining five companies being in their camp, a short distance in the rear. The reserve were immediately ordered to fall in, and marched forward in line of battle, under the command of Col. Bell, to support the advanced line, which was, done without loss, the fog at this time being very heavy, which doubtless prevented the enemy from noticing the advance, as the fire from their batteries went over us, and fell near our camp. Immediately afterward the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers marched forward in our rear, the regiment being formed in two lines of battle, their right resting in the rear of the center of the advanced picket line.

Here they halted, and the men were ordered to lie down. At this time the fog lifted, and the enemy noticing their position opened upon them with solid shot, shrepnell and shell. Being on the right of the 4th N. H. V., the enemy's fire passed over my company, and was received by the 55th, and also on the the center and left of the 4th N. H. V., causing a large number of casualities in both regiments. A section of Langdon's Battery which had been stationed in the edge of the woods on our left opened fire on the enemy. The 55th were then ordered to change position, one battalion closing up on the 4th N. H. V., the other marching by flank to the left.—Soon afterward an order came for me to report to Col. Bell, when I received order to march my company from the riffle-pits by the left flank, which order was complied with. In leaving I passed in the rear of the 55th, who held their position in good order. Here my own personal observation of the 55th ceases, and I can report that what I saw of them under fire would not justify any one in accusing them of bad behavior. From the statements made to me by Col. Bell and the line officers of the 4th N. H. V., they are unanimous in the opinion that no regiment could have done better than they did under the severe fire to which they were exposed.

Capt. Langdon, of the 1st United States Artillery, whose batteries were supported by the 55th previous to the 16th, as well as during that day, confirms the opinion of the foregoing officers, and, in his our own language, made the statment, "I wish for no better regiment to support my battery than the 55th Pa. Vols."

The loss of killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment is sufficient evidence in their behalf to prove that they nobly did their duty; and any attempt to cast a stigma upon them for lack of good conduct under fire, like the report referred to in *the N. Y. Daily Tribune* of the 21st ult., is as unjust as it is untrue.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully your ob'dt serv't.

R. O. GREENLEAF, Capt. 4th N. H. V.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal, 3d Div. 10th A. C.

The loss of the regiment in that day's engagement was 13 commissioned officers, and 265 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing; and we feel that justice to ourselves, as well as to the friends of our dead and wounded comrades, demands that the above correspondence should have a circulation as wide spread as the calumny of which it is a refutation.

Yours respectfully, GEO. H. HILL,
Capt. commanding 55th Regt. Pa. Vols.

Headquarters 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checkiug a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

HON. A. H. REEDER died at his residence in Easton, on the 5th inst., after a short illness.—He has long been one of the leading lawyers of North-Eastern Pennsylvania, and was for many years one of the ablest and most active politicians of the Democratic party, but did not seek public positions. He was appointed Governor of Kansas by Pierce, during the border ruffain troubles, and like all the other Governors sent there, soon turned against the pro-slavery maraudrs, and was displaced. After his return he took but little part in politics until late in the campaign of 1856, when he declared for Fremont, and has since aoted with the Republican and Union parties.—He was a delegahe to the late Baltimore Convention, and an artent supporter of Mr. Lincoln. He was a man of greai innelect and purity of character, but not eminent as a popular leader. He must have been near three score and ten.

New Advertisements.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

comprising

GILT,
EBONY,
ROSEWOOD,
UNION and
CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from 20 cents up to $5.00 each. Also a new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.

Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

COSTRA'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $2.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.

Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.

jan. 9 1863—tf.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the, debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitnde, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,-975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-1m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms. It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if ypu are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranied.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [jy1-1m.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars: and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1863-3m.

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [June3,'64:] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.

J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office at Bedford, Penna., First July, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *'advertised letters,'* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, in cities and large towns, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper-right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writers name, post office, and State, across the the left-hand end of envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

Branam, Daniel	Lyons, Rebeckey Mrs 2
Black Thomas	Litzinger Wm.
Burns J. A.	Long Sarah E. Mrs.
Bequeath William Harn	Layton Sarah Mrs
Borland Susan Miss	Lape Mary Ann Mrs.
Barns Sarah E. Miss	Mayfair Nathaniel
Bates Tillie Mrs.	Miller Frances Miss
Carpenter S. B.	Miller & Lynch
Coin Patrick	McDonald Sarah Mrs.
Coughman Rachel Mrs.	Miller Lizzie Miss
Clark C. A.	Magill J. B.
Clark Mary A. Miss	Miller William
Corl Michael	McHugh John
Douglas Robert	Naugle Mary Miss
Diehl Josi	Noble J. W.
Dick Devore	Plank John G.
Dennis Mr.	Russell William
Diver Adam	Reed Isaac
Edwards Barbara E. Miss	Soulsby George
English George W.	Stofler William
Earnest Addam	Skriner Phillip
Green Genl.	Spies Jacob Gluiwon (Ger.)
Grove George W.	Sharwood Dandy
Guness G. M.	Shank Hiram
Holenger Fanny Miss 2	Suton Harry
Hurs L. G.	Skinner Daniel
Henman Catharine Mrs.	Shanler John
Horton Thos. W.	Tomkins Lucing Miss
Heroy Rev. P. B.	Tralich Ellen Miss 2
Holderbaum John	Tibbetts Henry
Johnson Julia Miss	Williams Marpet
Johnson Amanda Miss	Wilson Mary Miss
Kay Capt. H. C.	Wack Thomas
Keller Samon	Unger John W
Kinsay Caroline Miss	Zray Sophia Miss

Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are 'advertised.'

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.
Bedford, July 8, 1864-1t.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches nursued.

June 24, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-4m. Elbinsville, Pa.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa,* or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency,* Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy,* and *Fits,* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences af self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-1f.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may12] S. & W. SNYDER.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-ts.

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT &CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible: informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum, . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pr. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. it will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.

July 1, 1864-5t.

THE OLD FLAG.!

A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the Election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, UNION and FREEDOM, and *the Right of Suffrage to our Brave Soldiers,* will be issued on the 21st of July, and weekly thereafter until the fall returns of the Presidential Election can be given, from the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE OLD FLAG will contain Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other Eminent men; Maps of Battles and Battlefields, and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.

TERMS--Cash in Advance.

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

☞ The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson. Address

M'CLURE & STONER,
June 24-3t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORAL & LACE GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES.

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting relisb'e articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at *"Cheap Corner,"* a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMES,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U. S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St Clair Township, dec'd, will apply to the Orphans Court, at August term, for a discharge.

GEO. D. KAUFFMAN,
July 1, 1864-3t. Admr. of Henry Kauffman, dec,d.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,
July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH S. ELDER.
WM. S. ELDER,
June 24, '64-6t* *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Picker, Administrator of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper

E. M. ALSIP,
June 17,-2t. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER R. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Adm'r.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July,* 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna. containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less; about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith,

ALSO,

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55

News and Other Items.

NIAGARA Falls hotels are crowded.

CAPT. HOLLIS, a notorious Kentucky guerilla, has been killed.

FIVE miners were burned in a mine near Ashland, Pa., last week, by an explosion of fire damp.

THE express train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, last week, ran forty-five miles in one hour and forty-five minutes, including seven stoppages.

AN Exchange says—There is something sweet about little girls. The Louisville *Journal* adds, "And it grows on 'em as they get bigger."

A PHILOSOPHER, who married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call his wife "brown sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined!

"I WOULD do any thing to gratify you; I would go to the end of the world to please you," said a fervent lover to the object of his affections. "Well sir, go there and *stay*, and I shall be pleased."

THE North Pensylvania Railroad, by the completion of the Penn Haven and White Haven road, runs direct to Wilkesbare. Passengers from the valley of the Wyoming take this quick route.

THE late municipal election in Memphis resulted in the election of John Parks, independent candidate for Mayor. Gen. Washburn, however, set aside the election, appointing Col. J. H. Harris Mayor, until further orders.

TWO freight trains on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad recently met and became a total wreck. One engine and forty cars were smashed. The company lost twenty thousand dollars. No life was lost.

THE Moderator of the late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church announces that the 1st of September is appointed as a fast day, unless the President of the United States appoints one earlier.

CHARLES LANGBEIN, who was recently tried in Cincinnati by a court martial, for defrauding the government, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, and to pay a fine of twelve thousand dollars.

A SON of Rev. Mr. Gamble of Philadelphia, had his nose entirely bitten off by a large dog with which he was playing on the 4th, at the house of Mr. Himes, near Lancaster Gap, where the family of Mr. Gamble had gone to spend the summer vacation.

TWO farmers in Hunterdon, New Jersey, undertook to resist the collection of the Internal Revenue tax by refusing to pay it. They were indicted, plead guilty, and each had to pay a fine of $500. The amount of the tax which they refused to pay was one dollar.

COL. G. H. COVODE, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry was killed in Sheridan's fight on the 24th ult. He was a son of Hon. John Covode, the second son who has been killed within six weeks. His brother Jacob was killed with Grant, in one of the battles after crossing the Rapidan.

NOT BAD.—An individual recently advertised "for a wife," and requested each applicant to enclose her carte de visite. One of his correspondents closed her reply in these terms: "I do not enclose my carte, for though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

MARIA HEWSTON, wife of sergeant Michael Hewston, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, was accidentally shot dead by her husband on the 4th, in Iron City Park, Pittsburg. Mrs. Hewston went to Pittsburg from Philadelphia. Her husband has been in the army thirteen years.

PARSON BROWNLOW has notified his subscribers that his last paper has gone up from Cincinnati. He says he has purchased one of Hoe's fast presses and the next "Whig" will be issued from Knoxville. Advertisements, subscriptions, and remittances are to be sent to the Parson at that place. The Union is working south civilly as well as by military power.

THE clergy of New York and New Jersey are signing a memorial to Congress, in which they "respectfully and earnestly petition the government of the United States to enact such exemtions to the general laws respecting enrollment and drafting as may leave the clergy in these States secure in the administration of theih respective offices."

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY OFFICERS and SINGERS can use "*Brown's Bronchicl Troches.*" or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite,—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

MRS. MAGDALINE GREGOR, who recently died in Franklin county, was one hundred years and one month old. She counted nine children, thirty-one grand-children, thirty-seven great-grand-children, and six great-great-grand-children—making a total living posterity of one hundred and three, representing five generations.

An amusing incident, says the Selings Grove (Pa.) Post, occurred in one of our churches last Sunday, which caused considerable tittering throughout the congregation. While the minister was in the midst of his sermon, a little boy about ten years of age quietly left his seat, took his hat walked up to the pulpit and asked permission of the minister to leave the church, saying that he forgot to feed the pig. The request was granted, and the boy left; but returned in a few minutes, no doubt greatly relieved. It embarassed the minister for some minutes afterwards.

THE last joke at the expense of the French Society for the protection of Animals is to the following effect: A countryman armed with an immense club, presents himself before the President of the Society, and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim.—"I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon;" and he swung the weapon in the air to the intense discomfort of the President. "But where was this wolf?" inquired the latter, "what had he done to you?" "He had devoured my wife," was the reply. The President reflected an instant, and then said: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress closed its session at noon on Monday. The only important measure which was not acted upon at the adjournment on Sunday, the bill imposing a special income tax of five per cent., collectable in October next, to provide for the payment of bounties and the expenses of the draft, was finaly passed by the senate—yeas 29, nays 7. The House passed unanimously a resolution introduced by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, renewing to our officers, soldiers and men engaged in this great struggle for the suppression of the rebellion against our Goverment, our profound and heartfelt thanks for their services and our sympathy for their sufferings, and to congratulate them on their successes and their triumphs, and to express the hope of a speedy termination of the contest and their return to the peaceful pursuits of life. The President has approved all the important bills passed by Congress with the exception of that providing republican governments for States usurped or overthrown by rebellion.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Collar,

(my own make,) and

Atkinson's English Steel Collar,

(the article advertised by Mr. WARD,) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

SQUARE OR ROUNDED CHOKERS,
SQUARE OR ROUNDED TURNOVERS, and
STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of March last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner Bowery & Canal St., New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Patent Self-Fastening Steel Collar!

June 18, 1863.

THE ROUND TABLE,

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAPER,

Published in New York Every Week.

THE ROUND TABLE has now become an established success, and is everywhere recognized as the leading journal of the land for literary and art news, and for free and impartial criticism.

It has a great variety of matter in each number. There is always

Something for the Family,
For the Professional Man,
For the Soldier,
For the Merchant,
For the Student,
For Every Good Citizen.

WHAT IS SAID OF

THE ROUND TABLE.

"Polished, dignified and scholarly."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Full of life and spirit, and marked by a pervading elevation, independence and intellectuality."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"The ability, fearlessness and independence of this new weekly periodical will give it a strong hold upon public favor."—*Boston Journal.*

"Gains in pungency and variety as it proceeds."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

"Unsurpassed by any weekly journal in this or any other country.—*New York Express.*

"We like it hugely."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"Shows much ability and independence."—*Boston Recorder.*

"Much needed."—*Washington Star.*

"Beautifully printed, and contains a list of contributions which ries with those of our best monthly magazines."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Its writers are among our most distinguished authors and writers in the various fields of Journalism, and in all the professions."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Supports the Government without being partisan."—*Taunton Gazette.*

"Has already made a position for itself. Its spirit is independent, and its influence good."—*Evangelist.*

"Its leaders on national affairs, and its letters on art, are probably not surpassed in carefulness of statement and diction by the best specimens of the kind in the older reviews."—*Boston Transcript.*

"We wish it could be read by every man in the country, be his politics what they may."—*Boston Courier.*

"Dignified, calm and temperate."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"Able, dignified, lively and readable."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ably conducted."—*Hartford Times.*

"Able, thoughtful and discriminating."—*Hartford Press.*

"Has fully established its claim on the public confidence and patronage."—*National Intelligencer.*

"Thoroughly loyal in politics, sound and orthodox in religion, without being devoted to the interest of any party, sect or church."—*Geneva* (N. Y.) *Courier.*

THE ROUND TABLE

Has received general welcome throughout the country among all good citizens, of whatever party or creed.

It is Sent to Subscribers at the Following Rates:

Six Months, - - - $2 50
One Year, - - - - 5 00

Each number contains at least twelve pages of reading matter, splendidly printed, on the best of paper. To add to the comfort of reading it, as well as for its preservation, a Portfolio File has been manufactured, which will be furnished to subscribers at cheap rates.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with the money. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

June 3'64-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders, for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BITCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 m:.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except an appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

[L. S.]

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

Jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Witness.* FREDERICK KOONTZ, JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

165 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected: also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possesion.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

G. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,

T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenge that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,

G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEADNETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen, together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots, Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C,

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address,

LEVI AGNEW,
Redford, Pa.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; suon follows impotency, fatruity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chelosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary